REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE MARTIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2007 UNMINED COAL TAXES

For The Period October 2, 2007 Through September 15, 2008



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE MARTIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2007 TAXES

For The Period October 2, 2007 Through September 15, 2008

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Sheriff's Settlement - 2007 Unmined Coal Taxes for the Martin County Sheriff for the period April 16, 2007 through September 15, 2008. We have issued an unqualified opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement is presented fairly in all material respects.

Financial Condition:

The Sheriff collected taxes of \$818,684 for the districts for 2007 unmined coal taxes, retaining commissions of \$31,243 to operate the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff distributed taxes of \$787,154 to the districts for 2007 unmined coal taxes.

Report Comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Kelly Callaham, Martin County Judge/Executive
Honorable Garmon Preece, Martin County Sheriff
Members of the Martin County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the Martin County Sheriff's Settlement - 2007 Unmined Coal Taxes for the period October 2, 2007 through September 15, 2008. This tax settlement is the responsibility of the Martin County Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for Sheriff's Tax Settlements issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the Martin County Sheriff's taxes charged, credited, and paid for the period October 2, 2007 through September 15, 2008, in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated August 25, 2009 on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.







To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Kelly Callaham, Martin County Judge/Executive
Honorable Garmon Preece, Martin County Sheriff
Members of the Martin County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

August 25, 2009

MARTIN COUNTY GARMON PREECE, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2007 UNMINED COAL TAXES

For The Period October 2, 2007 Through September 15, 2008

			9	Special				
<u>Charges</u>	Cou	nty Taxes	Taxi	ng Districts	Sch	ool Taxes	Sta	te Taxes
Unmined Coal Penalties	\$	104,853 75	\$	139,185 100	\$	492,715 354	\$	115,060 82
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff		104,928		139,285		493,069		115,142
<u>Credits</u>								
Discounts		1,981		2,630		9,312		2,174
Delinquents Unmined Coal		2,172		2,883		10,205		2,383
Total Credits		4,153		5,513		19,517		4,557
Taxes Collected		100,775		133,772		473,552		110,585
Less: Commissions *		4,283		5,686		16,574		4,700
Taxes Due Taxes Paid		96,492 96,205		128,086 128,086		456,978 456,978		105,885 105,885
Due Districts or								
as of Completion of Audit	\$	287	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

* Commissions:

4.25% on \$ 345,132 3.5% on \$ 473,552

MARTIN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 15, 2008

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

The Sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement has been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

Note 2. Deposits

The Martin County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

MARTIN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT September 15, 2008 (Continued)

Note 2. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Martin County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of September 15, 2008, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Tax Collection Period

Unmined Coal taxes are billed to finance governmental services. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was October 2, 2007 Through September 15, 2008.

Note 5. Interest Income

The Martin County Sheriff earned \$453 as interest income on 2007 unmined coal taxes. The Sheriff distributed the appropriate amount to the school district as required by statute, and the remainder was used to operate the Sheriff's office.

Note 6. Sheriff's 10% Add-On Fee

The Martin County Sheriff collected \$568 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.430(3). This amount was used to operate the Sheriff's office.

Note 7. Advertising Costs And Fees

The Martin County Sheriff collected \$580 of advertising costs and \$350 of advertising fees allowed by KRS 424.330(1) and KRS 134.440(2). The Sheriff distributed the advertising costs to the county as required by statute, and the advertising fees were used to operate the Sheriff's office.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



The Honorable Kelly Callaham, Martin County Judge/Executive Honorable Garmon Preece, Martin County Sheriff Members of the Martin County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the Martin County Sheriff's Settlement - 2007 Taxes for the period October 2, 2007 through September 15, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated August 25, 2009. The Sheriff prepares his financial statement in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Martin County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Martin County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Martin County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties





Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Martin County Sheriff's Settlement -2007 Unmined Coal Taxes for the period October 2, 2007, through September 15, 2008, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

The Martin County Sheriff's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the Sheriff's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Martin County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

August 25, 2009



MARTIN COUNTY GARMON PREECE, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Period October 2, 2007 Through September 15, 2008

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

The Sheriff's office has a lack of proper segregation of duties. The bookkeeper prepares all daily checkout sheets, prepares and signs all checks, maintains the receipts and disbursements ledgers and reconciles the bank accounts. Good internal controls dictate that the same employee should not handle, record, and process financial information. The Sheriff should either segregate these duties or strengthen internal controls by routinely reviewing daily checkout procedures for accuracy, review the bank reconciliations, and ensure that all information posted to the financial statement is complete and accurate.

Sheriff's Response: We'll work on it.